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of intelligent, conservative Filipinos who believe . . . that independence at this time would be an unmitigated curse in that it would necessarily be temporary, would result in grave disturbances of public order, would bring foreign intervention and the occupation of the islands by some nation with purposes far less altruistic than ours, and would put the possibility of real, permanent independence off until a time so remote as to be far beyond the range of our present vision" (p. 968). Mr. Worcester would doubtless agree with Judge Blount, though to quite a different end, that "we should either stop the clamor, or stop American capital and energy from going to the Islands" (Blount, p. 438).

The real problem of the Philippines is not that of whether we promised independence; it is not that of government by the consent of the governed; it is not that of applying American theories of human rights and political organization. It is a problem of world morality and of practical politics. The facts are: we took and we have for fifteen years held the islands. We have incurred both legal and moral obligations. Could we now in the face of these obligations casually leave the islands and their people to themselves and to the world? Would the opportunities of the Filipinos to enjoy "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" be increased by such action? Would there be one less or one more among the potential causes of international difficulties in the Pacific? Mr. Worcester for one answers such questions emphatically in the negative.

S. K. HORNBECK

*Northern Patagonia Character and Resources.* A Study of the Elements of Development in the Region Tributary to the National Railway from Port San Antonio to Lago Nahuel Huapí and the Extension to Valdivia, Chile; including the Andean Lake District. Volume I. [Ministry of Public Works, Bureau of Railways, Argentine Republic.] By Bailey Willis, director, 1911-1914. ([New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1914.] 464 p. \$6.00 net)

About eight years ago, Ezequiel Ramos-Mexía, minister of public works of the Argentine Republic, undertook to start a scientific study of unknown Patagonia. Profiting by the experience of the United States, he decided to prepare the way by geological investigations for the construction of railroads and the planting of settlements in that semi-arid frontier region. Hence scientists were invited to Argentina from the United States, who were placed in charge of the survey which was officially organized as the commission of hydrographic study of the bureau of railroads in the ministry of public works. Mr. Bailey Willis, who had served on the United States geological survey, was made director of the

survey in Patagonia. Evidently, the volume which is under review is to a considerable extent the outcome of the investigations made under his direction. This creditable volume contains the results of the topographic, geologic, and economic survey of certain parts of the Argentine Republic which lie between the parallels of  $39^{\circ}$  and  $44^{\circ}$ , a zone stretching from the Atlantic Ocean to the snowy summits of the Andean range.

This book, which is sumptuously illustrated by many photographs and by seventeen beautiful photogravures, describes the topographic features of the pampas and of the Andes of northern Patagonia. The various physiographic districts of this region are minutely and scientifically described. The climate, rainfall, water resources, soils, vegetation, forests, roads, railroads, settlements and industries, present and prospective, are considered in detail. Scattered through the text are a number of useful maps, which show the curves of temperature, the annual rainfall, and the classification of Andean lands. A section of the book deals briefly with the national park of Lake Nahuel Huapí, which is located at the foot of the volcano El Tronador. Appendices contain useful data concerning the timber and the meteorology of the Andes of northern Patagonia. In the accompanying portfolio are thirteen maps: a general map of northern Patagonia, eight topographic maps of the forty-first parallel survey, and four topographic relief maps of the Andes between latitudes  $39^{\circ} 40'$  and  $43^{\circ} 40'$ .

The ministry of public works of the Argentine Republic furnishes in this volume a splendid example of scientific advertising. This book is of value to the homeseeker and also to the student of South American physiography. It is a substantial contribution to our knowledge of the natural resources of Argentina.

WILLIAM SPENCE ROBERTSON